Docket No. AUS920010924US1

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **Dietz et al.** §	Group Art Unit: **2173**
§	
Serial No. **10/015,235** §	Examiner: **Pillai, Namitha**
§	
Filed: **December 13, 2001** §	
§	
For: **Streaming Internet Media Record** §	
and Playback Software Program §	

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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│     Jennifer Pilcher                       │
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APPEAL BRIEF (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, filed in this case on August 3, 2005.

The fees required under § 41.20(B)(2), and any required petition for extension of time for filing this brief and fees therefore, are dealt with in the accompanying TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

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(Appeal Brief Page 1 of 29)
Dietz et al. – 10/015,235

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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For: **Streaming Internet Media
Record and Playback Software
Program**
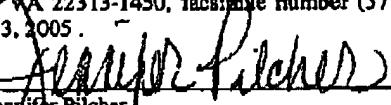
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- Appeal Brief (37 C.F.R. 41.37)

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Respectfully submitted,
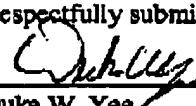
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Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: Commissioner for Patents for Examiner Namitha Pillai Group Art Unit 2173	Facsimile No.: **571/273-8300**
From: Jennifer Pilcher Legal Assistant to Wayne Bailey	No. of Pages Including Cover Sheet: **31**

Message:

Enclosed herewith:

- Transmittal Document; and
- Appeal Brief.

Re: Application No. **10/015,235**
Attorney Docket No: **AUS920010924US1**

Date: Monday, October 03, 2005

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is the following party: International Business Machines Corporation.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

With respect to other appeals or interferences that will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal, there are no such appeals or interferences.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

Claims in the application are: 1-42

B. STATUS OF ALL THE CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

1. Claims canceled: none
2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: none
3. Claims pending: 1-42
4. Claims allowed: none
5. Claims rejected: 1-42
6. Claims objected to: none

C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL

The claims on appeal are: 1-42

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendment after final was filed for this case.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A.   CLAIM 1 - INDEPENDENT

The present invention provides an improved mechanism/technique for capturing streaming media content from Internet sources for storage and later play back. This mechanism solves problems associated with broadcasting of one time events over the Internet, such as news programs or other announcements, in which the source does not provide a saved version on the server for users to play back at a later time. A graphical user interface is provided to allow a user to specify preferences, such as the universal resource locator (URL) from which the media data stream is to be broadcast as well as start and stop times for recording. Additionally, the mechanism of the present invention provides for storing the media data stream in a user-specified format for storage and replay at a later time. Such a feature is especially useful when the format provided by the source is not one that can be directly replayed from a saved file. Further, this feature also allows for standardization of a common format from which the user may later play back saved media data streams.

Specifically, Claim 1 is directed to a method in a data processing system for managing streaming media data. The method includes steps of (1) presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream; (2) receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, where the user input includes an identification of (i) a source of the media data stream, (ii) a start time, and (iii) a desired format; (3) requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification of the source; (4) converting the media data stream into the desired format to form a formatted media data stream; and (5) storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media. The claim advantageously allows for a user to specify a desired format for the media such that the media can be automatically converted and stored in a seamless fashion. (Specification page 15, line 29 – page 17, line 16; Figure 5A, all blocks; page 21, line 3 – page 22, line 4; Figures 8 and 9, all blocks).

B.   CLAIM 17 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 17 is directed to a method in a data processing system for managing streaming media data. A graphical user interface is presented, the graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream, where the set of controls includes a first control used to select a format for storing the media data stream and a second control used to select a location to store the media data stream. User input for selecting the format and the location is received. Responsive to receiving the media data stream, the media data stream is converted into the user-specified format to form a formatted media data stream. The formatted media data stream is then stored in the (user-specified) location. (Specification page 15, line 29 – page 17, line 16; Figure 5A, all blocks; page 21, line 3 – page 22, line 4; Figures 8 and 9, all blocks).

C.   CLAIM 20 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 20 is a system claim of similar scope to Claim 1, and the summary of Claim 1 given above is equally applicable to Claim 20, and is thus hereby incorporated by reference in order to provide the summary of Claim 20.

D.   CLAIM 21 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 21 is a system claim of similar scope to Claim 17, and the summary of Claim 17 given above is equally applicable to Claim 21, and is thus hereby incorporated by reference in order to provide the summary of Claim 21.

E.   CLAIM 22 – INDEPENDENT AND MEANS-PLUS-FUNCTION

Claim 22 is a system claim of similar scope to Claim 1, and the summary of Claim 1 given above is equally applicable to Claim 22, and is thus hereby incorporated by reference in order to provide the summary of Claim 22.

The structure corresponding to the presenting means, receiving means, requesting means, converting means, and storing means is described at page 9, line 11 – page 12, line 2 and depicted in Figure 2 (all blocks), in combination with the media program described at page 12, line 24 – page 15, line 2 and depicted in Figure 3 (all blocks).

F.   CLAIM 38 – INDEPENDENT AND MEANS-PLUS-FUNCTION

Claim 38 is a system claim of similar scope to Claim 17, and the summary of Claim 17 given above is equally applicable to Claim 38, and is thus hereby incorporated by reference in order to provide the summary of Claim 38.

The structure corresponding to the presenting means, receiving means, converting means, and storing means is described at page 9, line 11 – page 12, line 2 and depicted in Figure 2 (all blocks), in combination with the media program described at page 12, line 24 – page 15, line 2 and depicted in Figure 3 (all blocks).

G.   CLAIM 41 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 41 is a computer program product claim of similar scope to Claim 1, and the summary of Claim 1 given above is equally applicable to Claim 41, and is thus hereby incorporated by reference in order to provide the summary of Claim 41.

H.   CLAIM 42 - INDEPENDENT

Claim 42 is a computer program product claim of similar scope to Claim 17, and the summary of Claim 17 given above is equally applicable to Claim 42, and is thus hereby incorporated by reference in order to provide the summary of Claim 42.

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

A.   GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1-42)

Claims 1-42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,012,086 (Lowell).

ARGUMENT

A.   GROUND OF REJECTION 1 (Claims 1-42)

A.1.   Claims 1-6, 9, 11-14, 16, 20, 22-27, 30, 32-35, 37 and 41

With respect to Claim 1, Appellants urge that the cited reference does not teach the claimed steps of (1) receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream, a start time, and *a desired format*; and (2) *converting* the media data stream into the *desired format* to form a formatted media data stream (which is then stored on a storage media). As can be seen, both of the missing claimed steps pertains to a *user-specified format* for the media stream data, where the *user identifies the desired format* for the media stream data, and the media stream data is *converted into this user-specified desired format*. In rejecting Claim 1, the Examiner states missing claimed step (1) is taught by Lowell at col. 6, lines 22-46, and missing claimed step (2) is taught by Lowell at col. 8, lines 35-50. Appellants show error in such assertion as follows.

As to the alleged teaching by Lowell of missing claim step (1), Lowell states at col. 6, lines 22-46:

"Internet event recorder dialog box 400 includes several fields which allow the input of data by the user through an input device. The first field 404 is the source URL field. In this field the user types the URL or Internet address for the web site of the server which is providing the data to be recorded. Field 406 is the date field in which the user types the date on which the event is to be recorded. The date may be specified as a single day if a single event is to be recorded; or the date may be specified as a range of dates (e.g., "1/1 to 1/5") or selected days (e.g., "every day" or "every Saturday") if a recurring event is to be recorded. In field 408, the user inputs the start time at which the recorder is to start recording, and in field 410 the user enters the stop time which is the time at which the recording is to be stopped. Alternatively, field 410 may be programmed with the duration of the recording session starting from the start time (e.g., +2 hours). The time parameters

can be entered in standard 12-hour clock format with a.m. or p.m. indicators, or
alternatively they can be entered in 24-hour format. Additional parameters which
may be programmed into the time fields include an adjustment for time zone
variations and automatic correction for daylight savings time (e.g., if the client
and the server computers are located in different time zones).

Field 412 provides an entry field for an optional macro or program
routine."

Appellants note that when read in proper context, this passage regarding the optional macro or
program routine goes on to state at col. 6, lines 46-62:

"A macro or command string may be required if access to the actual audio or
video data to be recorded is not directly accessible from a URL specified in the
source URL field, 404. For example, downloading or accessing an audio or video
data stream might require the input of certain control keys, the entry of a network
sub-address, or the entry of a user ID or access code (as in the case of a service
which requires a payment account). Once the user has determined a particular key
sequence or macro which must be performed to access data within a particular
source or server web site, he may enter this sequence in macro field 412. Upon
access to the source URL, the web browser will automatically perform the macro
or command key sequence which has been entered into optional macro field 412.
Thus, the event file or data stream can be accessed automatically in the manner
which would be required if the user were performing that function manually."

As can be seen, this macro field is described as providing an ability for a user to easily *access* the
desired data, and is not described as being used to specify a *desired format for converting data*,
as per Claim 1. For a prior art reference to anticipate in terms of 35 U.S.C. 102, every element of
the claimed invention must be identically shown in a single reference. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831,
15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Because every element of the claimed invention is not
identically shown in a single reference, it is urged that Claim 1 has been erroneously rejected
under 35 U.S.C. 102(b).

Still further regarding missing claimed element (1), Lowell's macro field is defined to be a program entry field, where a macro/program to be executed is identified. The system is thus designed to execute whatever command or macro name is input in this field. If a user were to instead enter a desired format in this field (e.g. MP3 or MPEG), the system would fail as it is expecting the name of a macro or program to execute, and would result in a 'command not found' error when attempting to execute a desired-format specifier. The reference explicitly states that this macro field is used for entry of an executable command string or macro to gain access to the desired data if it is not directly accessible from the URL specified in the URL field (column 6, lines 45-62). Quite simply, this macro field is used to facilitate data access, and is not in any way used to specify data format conversion.

As to the alleged teaching by Lowell of missing claim step (2), Lowell states at col. 8, lines 35-50 (the entire paragraph is reproduced herewith to give the proper context of the Examiner cited passage:

> "If the web site (or an alternate) is available, as determined in step 608 either upon an initial access attempt or a retried access attempt, the web server next determines the format of the source data, step 612. Audio or video data may be made available by a server in several different forms. A common method is to simply store the data in memory as a data file. Such a file could contain the data to be transmitted in either standard data form or in compressed and/or encrypted form. The data on the web server could also be stored in a format which allows packetized bitstream downloading. Thus, in step 612 the web browser will determine the format in which the data is available. If in step 614 it is determined that the data is stored in a file, the Internet event recorder will commence downloading the file using the appropriate network protocol, such as the file transfer protocol (FTP), step 616. The downloaded file will then be stored in a client file on a storage device such as a hard drive within or connected to the client computer, step 618. After the download and storage process is complete, the Internet event recorder will then cause the web browser to disconnect from the source and the client computer to disconnect from the ISP, step 620." (emphasis added by Appellants)

As can be seen, the user is not involved with specifying the format of the data – rather the format is machine-determined. Importantly, the needs of the user are not taken into account when selecting the format. Perhaps even more importantly, the data stream is *not converted* to any type of desired format – user-specified or otherwise. Instead, *the type of data transmission to use in receiving the data is selected/used based upon this determined data format* (col. 8, lines 40-48). Thus, the teachings of the present invention not only do not teach all claimed elements of Claim 1, these teachings also do not provide the resulting advantages of Claim 1 – where the data is converted and saved in a format that the user themselves has selected.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claim 1 is not anticipated by the cited reference, as there are at least two claimed elements not identically shown in a single reference.

A.2.   Claims 7 and 28

Appellants initially traverse the rejection of Claim 7 (and dependent Claims 8 and 9) for reasons given above with respect to Claim 1 (of which Claim 7 depends upon). Further with respect to Claim 7 (and dependent Claims 8 and 9), such claim recites "identifying an initial format of the media data stream; converting the media data stream to a viewable format; and converting the media data stream to the desired format from the viewable format". As can be seen, this claim is directed to a two-pronged conversion. The first prong of this conversion is directed to converting the media data stream to a viewable format. The second prong of this conversion is directed to converting the media data stream to the (user-specified) desired format from the viewable format. The cited reference does not teach such two-pronged conversion. In rejecting Claim 7, the Examiner cites Lowell column 8, lines 35-50 and column 9, lines 40-50 as teaching all the converting steps recited in Claim 7. Appellants show error, as the Lowell passage at column 8 does not teach any type of conversion, but rather teaches that a web browser determines the format that the data is available. The Lowell passage at column 9 states that in order to access and playback the data, it is typically necessary for the user to execute the same programs or plug-ins that are required when accessing the data directly from the server (column 9, lines 37-40). This passage does not teach or otherwise suggest converting a file to an intermediate format (the claimed viewable format) and the converting from this intermediate format to a (user-specified) desired format. In fact, this passage establishes that no conversion occurs at all, as the same program or plug-in used to receive the data is required to subsequently

access the data – which clearly establishes that the data has not been converted to another format otherwise this requirement for the same program/plug-in would not exist. This further establishes that Claim 7 (and dependent Claims 8 and 9) is not anticipated by the cited reference, as there are additional claimed steps not taught by the cited reference – including the two-pronged conversion prior to storing.

A.3.   Claims 8 and 29

Still further with respect to Claim 8 (and dependent Claim 9), such claim recites "wherein a set of codecs are used to convert the media data stream from the initial format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable format to the desired format". In rejecting Claim 8, the Examiner states that this claimed feature is taught by Lowell at column 9, lines 40-50 (the decryption and decompression programs). Appellants show error in such assertion, as the decryption and decompression as taught by the cited passage is with respect to data processing after the program has been locally stored and is subsequently being played back. In contrast, Claim 8 (which depends upon Claim 7 which itself depends upon Claim 1) is with respect to processing prior to storing the data (per Claim 1, converting ... to form a *formatted media data stream* and storing the *formatted media data stream* on a storage media, where the converting step includes use of the set of codecs as recited in Claim 8). The Lowell teaching of decryption and decompression *after* storing data does not teach the claimed use of a set of codecs as a part of a converting step *prior to* storing the formatted media data stream, as recited in Claim 8 (in combination with Claim 1 and 7). Thus, Claim 8 (and dependent Claim 9) is further shown to not be anticipated by the cited reference.

A.4.   Claims 10 and 31

Appellants initially traverse the rejection of Claim 10 for reasons given above with respect to Claim 1 (of which Claim 10 depends upon). Further with respect to Claim 10, such claim recites "wherein the desired format is an audio format and the media data stream includes video and audio and further comprising converting only audio portions of the media data stream into the audio format". In rejecting Claim 10, the Examiner cites Lowell column 5, lines 22-30 as teaching this claimed feature as Lowell discloses that the media data stream contains both audio and video data but formatting done appropriately for the radio in Figure 3 to play the audio

format, "wherein clearly this radio is only capable of playing the audio data and hence would only convert the audio data". Because the cited passage does not expressly teach this claimed feature of both audio and video data, and converting only the audio data, the Examiner appears to be taking the position that this is inherent in the teachings of Lowell. Appellants urge that this feature is not inherent. "To establish inherency," the Federal Circuit recently stated, "the extrinsic evidence 'must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill.'" *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 745 [49 USPQ2d 1949] (Fed. Cir. 1999); see also *Continental Can Co. U.S.A., Inc. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 1268 [20 USPQ2d 1746] (Fed. Cir. 1991). Such inherency may not be established by "'probabilities or possibilities.'" *Continental Can*, 948 F.2d at 1269 (quoting *In re Oelrich*, 666 F.2d 578, 581 [212 USPQ 323] (C.C.P.A. 1981)). The passage cited by the Examiner describes an on-line radio application, and then goes on to state alternative applications where a web page may provide access to any type of multimedia content. In this alternative scenario, the event might contain both audio and video. This is an alternative application and is not with respect to the radio shown in Figure 3. Rather, it states that "the web browser would need to execute *the appropriate viewing software* to display the program or event". This does not in any way establish that only audio portions (of a media data stream comprising both video and audio) are converted – the passage expressly recites the use of viewing software to display the video data. Thus, Claim 10 is further shown to not be anticipated by the cited reference.

A.5.   Claims 15 and 36

Appellants initially traverse the rejection of Claim 15 for reasons given above with respect to Claim 1 (of which Claim 15 depends upon). Further with respect to Claim 15, such claim recites a control to *select a format* for storing data. The Examiner states that this claimed feature is taught by Lowell at column 6, lines 63-66. Appellants show that there, Lowell states:

"**Field 414 provides a field in which the user enters the <u>destination</u> for the data stream or data file.** Typically the destination is the name of a file which has

been created on a hard disk for storage of the data stream or file." (emphasis added by Appellants)

As can be seen, this passage merely describes a single field where a user enters a destination for the data stream/file. This single field is not also used to specify or select a *format* for storing data (per Claim 15). Thus, Claim 15 is further shown to not be anticipated by the cited reference, as there is an additional claimed feature not identically shown by the cited reference.

A.6.   Claims 17-19, 21, 38-40 and 42

With respect to Claim 17 (and dependent Claims 18 and 19), such claim recites receiving *user input selecting the format and the location*, and responsive to receiving the media data stream, converting the media data stream *into the format* to form a formatted media data stream. The cited reference provides no ability for user selection of a format for which the media data stream is converted. In rejecting Claim 17, the Examiner cites column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66 as teaching this claimed feature. These passages merely recite a source field for where the data exists (column 6, lines 23-25), and a destination field of where the data is to be stored (column 6, lines 63-66). Neither a source or destination field as described by Lowell teaches or suggests the claimed user selection of a format for converting the data, as recited in Claim 17. In addition, and for reasons given above with respect to Claims 1 and 7, the cited reference does not teach converting the media data stream into the (user-selected) format. Thus, Claim 17 (and dependent Claims 18 and 19) is not anticipated by the cited reference as every element of the claimed invention is not identically shown in a single reference.

In conclusion, it is urged that all claims have been erroneously rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. 102(b), as every element of the claimed inventions recited therein is not identically shown in a single reference. Appellants thus request that the Board reverse the rejection of all such claims.
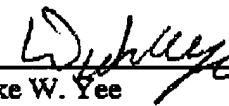
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CLAIMS APPENDIX

The text of the claims involved in the appeal are:

1.   A method in a data processing system for managing streaming media data, the method comprising:

presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream;

receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream, a start time, and a desired format;

requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification of the source;

converting the media data stream into the desired format to form a formatted media data stream; and

storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media.

2.   The method of claim 1, wherein the user input includes an identification of a location of the media.

3.   The method of claim 1, wherein the media is at least one of a hard disk drive, a recordable compact disc, a re-writable compact disc, a floppy disk, memory stick, and a flash memory.

4.   The method of claim 1, wherein the identification of the source is a universal resource locator.

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5.   The method of claim 1, wherein the user input further includes a user identification and a password.

6.   The method of claim 1, wherein the requesting step includes using the user identification and the password to request the media data stream.

7.   The method of claim 1, wherein the converting step comprises:

identifying an initial format of the media data stream;

converting the media data stream to a viewable format; and

converting the media data stream to the desired format from the viewable format.

8.   The method of claim 7, wherein a set of codecs are used to convert the media data stream from the initial format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable format to the desired format.

9.   The method of claim 8, wherein the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system.

10.   The method of claim 1, wherein the desired format is an audio format and the media data stream includes video and audio and further comprising:

converting only audio portions of the media data stream into the audio format.

11.   The method of claim 10, wherein the audio format is a Moving Pictures Expert Group audio layer 3 format.

12.   The method of claim 1, wherein the media data stream is a live broadcast of an event.

13.   The method of claim 1, wherein the set of controls includes a play button, a record button, a fast forward button, and a rewind button.

14.   The method of claim 1, wherein the user input is received in at least one input screen.

15.   The method of claim 1, wherein the graphical user interface includes a control to select a format for storing the media data stream.

16.   The method of claim 1, wherein the graphical user interface further includes a control to select a location to store the media data stream.

17.   A method in a data processing system for managing streaming media data, the method comprising:

        presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream, wherein the set of controls includes a first control used to select a format for storing the media data stream and a second control used to select a location to store the media data stream;

        receiving user input selecting the format and the location;

responsive to receiving the media data stream, converting the media data stream into the

format to form a formatted media data stream; and

storing the formatted media data stream in the location.

18.   The method of claim 17, wherein the location is one of a hard disk drive, a recordable

compact disc, a re-writable compact disc, a floppy disk, memory stick, and a flash memory.

19.   The method of claim 17, wherein the format is MPEG or MP3.

20.   A data processing system for managing streaming media data, the data processing system

comprising:

a bus system;

a communications unit connected to the bus system;

a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of

instructions; and

a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the

set of instructions to present a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in

managing a media data stream; receive user input for use in managing the media data stream in

which the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream, a start time,

and a desired format; request the media data stream using the start time and the identification of

the source; convert the media data stream into the desired format to form a formatted media data

stream; and store the formatted media data stream on a storage media.

21.   A data processing system for managing streaming media data, the data processing system comprising:

a bus system;

a communications unit connected to the bus system;

a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions; and

a processing unit connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions to present a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream in which the set of controls includes a first control used to select a format for storing the media data stream and a second control used to select a location to store the media data stream; receive user input selecting the format and the location; convert the media data stream into the format to form a formatted media data stream in response to receiving the media data stream; and store the formatted media data stream in the location.

22.   A data processing system for managing streaming media data, the data processing system comprising:

presenting means for presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream;

receiving means for receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream, a start time, and a desired format;

requesting means for requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification of the source;

converting means for converting the media data stream into the desired format to form a formatted media data stream; and

storing means for storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media.

23.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the user input includes an identification of a location of the media.

24.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the media is at least one of a hard disk drive, a recordable compact disc, a re-writable compact disc, a floppy disk, memory stick, and a flash memory.

25.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the identification of the source is a universal resource locator.

26.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the user input further includes a user identification and a password.

27.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the requesting means includes using the user identification and the password to request the media data stream.

28.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the converting means comprises:

identifying means for identifying an initial format of the media data stream;

first converting means for converting the media data stream to a viewable format; and

second converting means for converting the media data stream to the desired format from the neutral viewable format.

29.   The data processing system of claim 28, wherein a set of codecs are used to convert the media data stream from the initial format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable format to the desired format.

30.   The data processing system of claim 29, wherein the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system.

31.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the desired format is an audio format and the media data stream includes video and audio and wherein the converting means further comprises:

    converting means for converting only audio portions of the media data stream into the audio format.

32.   The data processing system of claim 31, wherein the audio format is a Moving Pictures Expert Group audio layer 3 format.

33.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the media data stream is a live broadcast of an event.

34.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the set of controls includes a play button, a record button, a fast forward button, and a rewind button.

35.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the user input is received in at least one input screen.

36.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the graphical user interface includes a control to select a format for storing the media data stream.

37.   The data processing system of claim 22, wherein the graphical user interface further includes a control to select a location to store the media data stream.

38.   A data processing system for managing streaming media data, the data processing system comprising:

presenting means for presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream, wherein the set of controls includes a first control used to select a format for storing the media data stream and a second control used to select a location to store the media data stream;

receiving means for receiving user input selecting the format and the location;

converting means, responsive to receiving the media data stream, for converting the media data stream into the format to form a formatted media data stream; and

storing means for storing the formatted media data stream in the location.

39.   The data processing system of claim 38, wherein the location is one of a hard disk drive, a recordable compact disc, a re-writable compact disc, a floppy disk, memory stick, and a flash memory.

40.   The data processing system of claim 38, wherein the format is MPEG or MP3.

41.   A computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing streaming media data, the computer program product comprising:

first instructions for presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream;

second instructions for receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream, a start time, and a desired format;

third instructions for requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification of the source;

fourth instructions for converting the media data stream into the desired format to form a formatted media data stream; and

fifth instructions for storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media.

42.   A computer program product in a computer readable medium for managing streaming media data, the computer program product comprising:

first instructions for presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream, wherein the set of controls includes a first control used to

select a format for storing the media data stream and a second control used to select a location to store the media data stream;

second instructions for receiving user input selecting the format and the location;

third instructions, responsive to receiving the media data stream, for converting the media data stream into the format to form a formatted media data stream; and

fourth instructions for storing the formatted media data stream in the location.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no evidence to be presented.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings.